Botanical Garden with co-types at the University of Arkansas, Gray Herbarium, and others.

Collections: No. 350074 TYPE, July 4, 1935, 2 miles s. of Jasper, Newton Co., Arkansas, D. M. Moore; no. 350091, cotype, July 4, 1935, Freeman Springs, Pope Co., Ark., D. M. Moore; no. 350191, July 29, 1935, Freeman Springs, Pope Co., Ark., D. M. Moore; no. 4186, June 12, 1936, Freeman Springs, Pope Co., Ark., D. M. Moore.

This opportunity is taken by the writer to express his appreciation to Dr. J. M. Greenman, of the Missouri Botanical Garden, for his kind assistance at the herbarium, and to others for their suggestions and assistance.

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A STRANGE RUBUS.—In the Gray Herbarium is an unidentified sheet of Rubus, lacking flowers and fruits, collected some years ago on dry land in mixed woods at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, by Charles Goessl. It is the terminal part of a slender vine-like primocane with curiously

slender and jagged leaflets, well represented in the illustration, Pl. 550. It may be a teratological or monstrous form.

In my manuscript I have made this plant a variety of Rubus allegheniensis, but more material should be available before publication and I have written this note to call attention of collectors and curators to it. If anyone has material of it I should like to see the specimens.

Leaflets 5, narrowly lanceolate-caudate, to 5 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, margins irregularly lacerate-toothed and lobed, the lowest pair perhaps not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad; leaves very lightly hairy above, pubescent underneath; petiole and petiolules pubescent and glandular.—L. H. Bailey, Ithaca, N. Y.

Two New Combinations in Stewartia.—Miss Sanderson, Librarian of the Gray Herbarium, has called my attention to an article by Britten & Woodward, Journ. Bot. xliii. 268ff. (1905), which seems to have been generally overlooked. In it they produce apparently conclusive evidence that the last part of L'Héritier's Stirpes Novae, though dated 1785 on the title-page, was actually not issued till 1791. Indeed, according to them, L'Héritier himself admitted as much when taken to task by Cavanilles for predating his work.

Stirpes Novae; the same species was described as Malachodendron ovatum by Cavanilles in 1787. There is no doubt of the identity of the two; there seems as little that the latter name has four years' priority. The resultant change of epithet is unfortunate, since L'Héritier's name has been in very general use, but unavoidable. Bean's variety, described under S. pentagyna, has, of course, to be transferred.

Stewartia ovata (Cav.), comb. nov. Malachodendron ovatum Cav. Diss. v. [302], t. 158, fig. 2 (1787). S. pentagyna L'Hér. Stirp. Nov. 155, t. 74 (1791), as Stuartia. Cavanilla florida Salisb. Prodr. Stirp. 385 (1796). M. pentagynum (L'Hér.) Dum.-Cours. Bot. Cult. ed. 2, v. 107 (1811).

Var. grandiflora (Bean), comb. nov. S. pentagyna, var. grandiflora Bean, Trees & Shrubs Brit. Isles, ii. 555 (1914). Malachodendron pentagynum grandiflorum E. J. Alexander in Addisonia, xix. 1, t. 609 (1935).—C. A. Weatherby.

¹ In Nat. Pflanzenfam. ed. 2, xxi. 134, this name appears as S. pentagyna (Dunn) L'Hér. This would seem to indicate that the epithet pentagyna had been used before L'Héritier; but Dr. Melchior, who contributed the treatment of Theaceae, very courteously informs me, in reply to a query, that the "(Dunn)" was inserted by mistake and that the citation given above is correct.